



Global Conference on Aquaculture 2010

Farming the waters for People and Food

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V.1 Investing Research, Communication, Training/Extension

1. Close gap between stakeholders to accelerate multiple forms of knowledge transfer and foster stronger demand-driven and relevant research
2. Improve learning capabilities and competency on how to find, access and interpret knowledge



V.1 Investing Research, Communication, Training/Extension

3. Support strengthened knowledge transfer processes eg through extension and knowledge brokering; knowledge “platforms/brokers” allow improved interpretation and synthesis of knowledge .



V.1 Investing Research, Communication, Training/Extension

4. Promote and support creation of aquaculture-based farmer associations, clusters, networks, etc.
5. Improve cost effective access to use of information technologies (Internet, mobile phones) to facilitate knowledge transfer, including online training.



V.2 Servicing Aquaculture Sector: Role State and Public

1. Progress has been made, in servicing the aquaculture sector, but there is a need for equitable access, scaling up to reach large numbers of small rural farmers and getting the right mix of services delivered. There is a need particular to invest in sustainable approaches to delivery of services to the “bottom of the pyramid”



V.2 Servicing Aquaculture Sector: Role State and Public

2. There are concerns over reduced public expenditure, but need for more public and private sector investment in aquaculture services.
3. Both state and private sector have roles to play. There is a need to define roles and responsibilities and to ensure coverage, complementarity and impact
4. Sustainability of servicing institutions is an important consideration and there is a need for business models that work for diverse range of services.



V.2 Servicing Aquaculture Sector: Role State and Public

5. Whilst private investment in services needs to be mobilized, public investment is also essential – particularly for assisting small-holders.
6. Experience suggests that formation of farmer groups or associations is an entry point for improving the access of small-scale farmers to services. Such local-level farmers organizations facilitate access to services, and empower for bargaining and influence on access to services. Successful models need to be shared, networks created and investments made to scale up.



V.2 Servicing Aquaculture Sector: Role State and Public

7. Modern ICT tools offer new ways to deliver services to a wide range of stakeholders at scale and should be further pursued.
8. To facilitate investment in improving services, strategic plan(s) should be developed at country/regional level to prioritize needs/gaps and coordinated/complementary approach to service improvements.



V.3 Virtual Technology and Decision-Making Tools

1. Make virtual technology tools more production- and management-oriented, fully accounting for socio-economic aspects.
2. Adapt such tools to local realities and conditions with respect to ease of use, data requirements, and scientific complexity.



V.3 Virtual Technology and Decision-Making Tools

3. Strengthen collaboration between developed and with developing countries, mainly through educational, research, and training programmes, including data quality and data sharing;
4. Reinforce strategic alliances for the implementation of virtual technology in developing countries, ensuring the empowerment of local partners e.g. in ground-truthing and modelling;



V.4 Aquaculture Statistics

1. Aquaculture statistics methodologies and standards should consider the need and increasing interest in aquaculture-capture inter-actions. Internationally accepted concepts, definitions and standards should be developed to guide the member states to be able to measure statistically the contribution of aquaculture produced seeds to culture-based-fishery production and wild caught seeds used for aquaculture.



V.4 Aquaculture Statistics

2. FAO should promote among member states the sense of ownership and the concepts that reporting governments are owners of reported data to FAO while FAO only compiles national data globally.
3. FAO should collect feedback from data reporting governments periodically on FAO published data for their own respective countries.

